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BOLDLY DECLARES TREATY MURDEROUS

Philip Scheidemann, German Chancellor, Says Wilson is Deceptive.

ENSLAVE GERMAN PEOPLE

Sixty Million Persons in Germany, He Says, Would Have to Labor for the Victors in the War.

Philip Scheidemann, the German chancellor, has followed the lead taken by President Ebert. In a statement to the national assembly in Berlin couched in language more forcible than that of Ebert, Scheidemann declared that the peace terms are not acceptable to Germany.

Cheering from all the factions in the chamber, excepting from the benches of the independent socialists, even from the press gallery greeted the chancellor as he characterized the treaty as "a dreadful and murderous" document which would make an enormous fall of Germany in which 60,000,000 persons would have to labor for the victors in the war. The speaker several times charged deception on the part of President Wilson and the abrogation of his promised 14 points for peace.

It is reported that Scheidemann has been informed by the leaders of the two democratic parties and of the parties of the center that these factions will withdraw their representatives from the government if the peace treaty is signed.

Meantime, however, the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles are continuing their work of assimilating the terms of the treaty and formulating such protests as they desire to make while others of the delegation are in Berlin discussing the prospects with the government. Still another German note—the fifth—is to be delivered at the French foreign office.

As for the allied and associated representatives, they are leaving the Germans severely alone for the present, except for dealing with their communications, and are now engaged in settling up the peace terms which are to be handed Austria; endeavoring to disentangle the snarl in the skein of discord with Italy as regards Fiume and the Adriatic region, and discussing the Turkish problem.

Optimism has been expressed in Paris that the Italian situation is nearing settlement, the Italians evincing a disposition to make concessions. Premier Orlando again called at the residence of Colonel House, of the American delegation, and went over the situation, while in the afternoon President Wilson had an engagement with Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, with whom he doubtless went over the disputed ground.

As for the Austrian treaty, it is said to be nearly complete. While the details of it have not become known, it is asserted that in some respect it will follow the German document. This is true especially as regards trial by court martial of persons responsible for violation of the rules of warfare during the period of hostilities, although it is said no demand is to be made for the trial of former Emperor Charles by an international civil tribunal. The delimitation of the boundaries of Austria will follow the lines laid down in the treaty of London.

With the expected advent of the Austrian delegates at St. Germain-en-Laye, the Germans at Versailles are seeking permission to be allowed to communicate with them. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German contingent, is said to have carried his request to the point of desiring to send a German delegation to greet the Austrians on their arrival. The answer of the allied and the associated representatives is problematical.

GERMANS PRESENT A PLAN FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, May 15.—The German delegation has handed to the council of four the German plan for a league of nations. This plan was drawn up by Professor Shuecking, and the principal feature is an international parliament composed of ten representatives from each nation.

PLAN FOR BIG COTTON CORPORATION DRAFTED

Governor of Louisiana Drafts a Charter for \$100,000,000 Export Concern.

New Orleans, May 15.—Governor Pleasant, of Louisiana, has submitted to the committee appointed by him to prepare a program for the organization of a \$100,000,000 cotton export corporation, a tentative draft of the proposed charter for the new concern, which he announced has received the approval of Governor W. P. Harding, of the federal reserve board, originator of the plan.

Coincident with the meeting of the committee formed to prepare a program for the organization of new export concern, another committee was meeting with a view to laying plans for the formation of a permanent southern cotton association. The work of both will be placed before the cotton conference.

Expressions of optimism over the results of a cotton acreage reduction campaign in the south, and prospects for the organization of the new exports corporation were made.

"Many details remain to be worked," Governor Pleasant declared, "but this movement is surpassing all expectations. It means the salvation of the southern cotton grower."

J. S. Wannamaker, president of the South Carolina Cotton association, declaring the export corporation will be consummated, said:

"The reduction of cotton acreage is already a provided success."

"My belief is that the figures will show over 25 per cent reduction for the entire belt. There has been a reduction of over 50 per cent in fertilizers. That is a pretty good barometer of conditions."

A party of South Carolina delegates arrived here tonight and another party headed by Governor Cooper, of South Carolina, and United States Senator E. D. Smith, is expected here tomorrow. Delegates from Mississippi and many other cotton states, also are expected.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT WINTHROP COLLEGE

Invitations Are Being Issued This Week—Exercises Begin June 1 and Continue Through June 3.

Invitations are being issued this week to the graduating exercises which will be held at Winthrop college June 1-3. There are 192 students who will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, seven upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Music will be conferred and one who will receive the degree of Master of Arts. The literary address before the graduating class will be delivered by Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of education, of Washington, D. C. Following is the commencement program:

Sunday, June 1, 11 a. m.—Sermon before the Young Women's Christian Association by Rev. Mark D. Carlisle, D. D., of Anderson. At 8:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., president of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

Monday, June 2, 10 a. m.—Inspection of buildings and apartments. At 6 p. m.—Class day exercises. At 8:30 p. m.—Joint celebration of the literary societies.

Tuesday, June 3, 10 a. m.—Alumnae reunion. At 6 p. m.—Daisy chain procession. At 8 p. m.—Graduating exercises. Address by Hon. P. P. Claxton.

SEARCHING FOR AN ESCAPED BOGUS LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Baltimore, May 15.—Military intelligence officers and local detectives are engaged in the search for "Lieut. Col." Frank Edward Spelcher, bogus army officer who escaped Saturday from Governor's Island, New York, in female attire. Spelcher resided for a time at a leading Baltimore hotel and used this city as a base for his extensive operations, and together with a New York attorney, was alleged to have swindled automobile dealers out of thousands of dollars. While here he carried large amounts of money, sometimes as much as \$20,000, according to frequenters of the hotel lobby. He paid \$3,000 for a touring car. The authorities have several charges against him for passing bogus checks on hotels.

STEPS TO ENFORCE COMPULSORY LAWS

Boards of Education Getting Ready to Enforce Attendance Regulations.

EFFECTIVE ON JUNE FIRST

County Boards Must Appoint Attendance Officer Whose Duties Are Defined By the New Law.

Columbia, S. C., May 15.—The initial steps looking to the enforcement of the Compulsory Attendance Act will be taken by the several county boards of education this week. In each county the attendance officer must be selected by the county board of education, and his name must be reported to the state superintendent of education by May 15. About one-fourth of the counties have already reported their selection to Superintendent Swearingen.

The state board of Education has ordered that in every county the attendance officer shall be ready to enter upon his duties June 1. Both men and women are eligible for this service. Several county boards have selected women for the work. In cities having a population of 2,000 or more, according to the census of 1910 the local board of district trustees has the option of appointing a district attendance officer for the schools of the city in their discretion. There are in the state some twenty-eight such incorporated places. The school authorities of each of these cities have been requested to make their choice promptly between the county attendance officer and the district attendance officer. The decision of the local trustees should be reported to the county boards of education in time for the decision to be acted upon before May 15. Wherever no city attendance officer is appointed the schools of the municipality will be under the jurisdiction of the county attendance officer. Every special city attendance officer will be required to perform in his municipality all the duties required of the county attendance officer. In Charleston the city trustees and the city superintendent prefer a special district attendance officer and have selected a woman for this work.

Without Delay.

The state superintendent hopes that the school authorities of every county and every municipality having a population of 2,000 will attend to this important matter without delay. The salaries of attendance officers for city districts must be paid from the special tax funds of the district.

The attendance officers have been allotted to each of the following large counties: Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Aiken, Orangeburg, Florence, Horry and Lexington. In making the allotment the state board of education considered area school population, the number of schools and the difficulties of travel. In every county the salary of the attendance officer will be \$100 per month, beginning June 1.

The first duty of each attendance officer will be to acquaint himself fully and accurately with his territory. This knowledge will be absolutely necessary to the taking of a correct school census of all children between six and fourteen years of age during the calendar months of July and August. This census must be taken by school districts. The meets and bounds of each school district are determined by the county board of education. Wherever these boundaries have not been definitely marked out the limits should be settled promptly. If this is not done confusion and controversy will invariably result.

Blank forms for the taking of the census will be sent out from the state superintendent's office by order of the state board of education. These forms will require a mass of printed material, but the legislative printing committee will secure the delivery of the blanks on time.

What the Law Requires.

The compulsory attendance law requires that all children between

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MUCH OPPOSITION PENROSE - WARREN

Progressives Fight Plan to Make Them Heads of Important Committees.

SENATORS DISCUSS PLANS

Republicans Promise to Give Country Some Interesting Tilts and Household Wrangles.

Washington, May 15.—Republican senators continue to discuss plans for organization of the new senate preparatory to the meeting of the party caucus. The conferences, of which there were a number during the day, centered about the opposition of the Progressive group of senators to the selection of Senators Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Warren, of Wyoming, as chairman of the finance and appropriations committees, respectively.

Leaders of both the regular and the Progressive groups said the situation apparently was unchanged except as to the number of the latter group willing to carry their opposition to Senators Penrose and Warren to the floor of the senate.

Several senators considered as belonging to the regular group asserted that but two or three Progressives would carry their attack to the floor, while the Progressives said they did not know how many of them "would go the limit." Senator Borah, leader of the forces opposing Senators Penrose and Warren, said he would "never vote for Penrose," but added that he was unable to speak for the others, who declined to say whether they would go beyond the party conference.

The Progressives were said to have admitted their willingness to support Senator Smoot, of Utah, for the appropriations committee, but refused to favor him as president pro tem. The Utah senator was understood among both groups as willing not to seek election as president pro tem. Senator Johnson, of California, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, were mentioned by the Progressives as acceptable to them for president pro tem, but neither has signified a willingness to seek the office.

Formal notice of the attitude of the Progressive group was given to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, by Senators Borah and Johnson, and it was understood that they were told by the party leader that their fight was solely one for consideration at the conference. Later the Progressives met to canvass the situation, but adjourned after a brief meeting without reaching any decision so far as could be learned. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, after talking with Mr. Lodge, met with the Progressives, but he refused to discuss his mission.

SLOW PROGRESS OF FORD'S

MILLION DOLLAR LABEL SUIT

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 15.—The preliminary examination of several members of the party by counsel for the plaintiff marked the first day's progress in the \$1,000,000 label suit of Henry Ford against the Chicago Tribune.

Had it not been for a fleeting visit to court by the plaintiff himself, the opening day of the long-heralded trial would have been the veriest prose, but his advent, accompanied by his secretary and his son, Edsel, produced the only stir of the day. Mr. Ford, finding that his presence was not necessary, remained only a few minutes and then returned to his home.

DIRIGIBLE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT IS NOW CONSIDERED

Washington, May 15.—Official announcement was made by the navy department that upon the outcome of the proposed test flight of the new navy dirigible C-5 from the naval air station, Montauk, New York, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, would depend the future plans in regard to the possibility of attempting later a trans-Atlantic flight by a dirigible. The flight to Newfoundland, a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. It was said, would be made "whenever weather conditions are favorable."

SAYS BEST COURSE IS TO SIGN TREATY

Maximilian Harden Declares Any Other Suicide and Says Allies Can Force It.

Berlin, via London, May 12.—Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin Die Zukunft, writing on these peace treaty, says:

"The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the people. But could one have really expected them otherwise?"

"The Germans have not given very convincing mental guarantees during the six months since the revolution that they have changed their system; on the contrary the present government and the press have used the same methods of incitement, the same tricks of bluff as under the old rule of the petty nobility."

"The government's proclamations and speeches are only bad copies of a campaign of incitement against the allies, couched in violent language. It is agitating for refusal to sign the treaty, and to what use? All must know that the allies, by keeping up the blockade and occupying the coal districts, can force Germany to sign whatever they want."

Would Be Suicidal.

"The allies have been threatened that Germany would join the Bolsheviks. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment."

"Germany should have sent men who would have laid their cards on the table and got the allies to understand that some of the conditions were unacceptable. If Germany showed its good will to do what is in its power to comply with the allies' requests, the allies would see that conditions were changed in favor of Germany because they know there must be a Germany and that it is impossible to destroy the German people."

FORT MILL TEAM WINS OPENING CONTEST 5-4

Price Pitches Clever Game Against Anderson Motor Company's Representatives.

Fort Mill, S. C., May 15.—The first game of baseball to be played on the local diamond this season was witnessed Saturday afternoon when the local team went up against the team of the Anderson Motor company, of Rock Hill, both teams being members of the recently formed Catawba league. Owing to the recent heavy rains the ground was rather heavy but the teams put up a snappy 10 inning game which resulted in a score of 5 to 4 in favor of the locals. The pitching of Price, of the locals, constituted the main feature of the game. The game was umpired by Captain Sam W. Parks.

L. B. Crouch is manager of the local team with R. E. McKibbin as assistant manager. A captain is appointed each Saturday to handle the men. The lineup at the present time is as follows: G. N. Price, pitcher; W. L. Ferguson, catcher; B. M. Bradford, shortstop; James Archey, first base; Andrew Ferguson, second base; C. E. Kennett, third base; A. R. Ferguson, left field; T. D. Kimbrell, centerfield; Boyd Hunter, right field.

CONTROL OVER SHIPPING TO LAST AFTER PEACE COMES

Washington, May 15.—The inter-allied maritime council will not be dissolved when peace is signed, nor while necessity exists for returning the present control over passenger vessels. Officials of the shipping board said it was probable that council would operate for several months longer.

The shipping situation, it was said, will be greatly relieved when the vessels now being used for Europe relief are released, which, it was explained, probably would be during July. At present approximately a million and a quarter tons are now being used for relief work and the number constantly being added to. When these ships are released officials said it was probable many would be diverted to South American routes.

DOLLAR MARK NOT IDEAL OF AMERICA

President Wilson, Speaking to French Academy Disclaims Money Worship.

JUSTICE NEVER DIMMED

Underlying Wealth and Successful Enterprise is Common Sense of Humanity and Sympathy.

Paris, May 15.—President Wilson, in his address to the French academy of moral and political sciences, entered a strong disclaimer of the idea that the American people were largely materialistic or dollar worshippers.

"I have had in recent months one very deep sense of privilege," the President said, "I have been keenly aware that there have been times when the people of Europe have not understood the people of the United States. We have been too often supposed to have been devoted chiefly, if not entirely, to material enterprises. We have been supposed, in the common phrase, to worship the almighty dollar."

"We have accumulated wealth, sir, we have devoted ourselves to material enterprises with extraordinary success, but there has underlain all of that, all the time, a common sense of humanity and a common sympathy with the high principles of justice, which has never grown dim in the field, even of enterprise, and it has been my very great joy in these recent months to interpret the people of the United States to the people of the world."

"I have not done more, sir. I have not uttered in my public capacity my own private thoughts. I have uttered what I have known to be the thoughts of the great people whom I represent. I have uttered the things that have been stored up in their hearts and purposes from the time of our birth as a nation."

It was at this point that the President made his declaration that the American people who came into the world consecrated to liberty, were ready to cast in their lot in common with the lot of those whose liberty is threatened whenever the cause of liberty was seen to be imperiled.

"This is the spirit of the people of the United States," he continued, "and they have been privileged to send 2,000,000 men over here to tell you so. It has been the great privilege not merely to tell you so in words, but to tell you so in men and material—the pouring out of their wealth and the offering of their blood."

President Wilson alluded to his studies in the field of political science and of the attempts he had made "to put into the words of learning the thoughts of a nation, the attitude of a people toward public affairs." He continued:

"A great many of my colleagues in American university life got their training, even in political science, as so many men in civil circles did, in German universities. I have been obliged at various times to read a great deal of bad German, difficult German, awkward German, and I have been aware that the thought was as awkward as the phrase, that the thought was rooted in a fundamental misconception of the state and of the political life of peoples. And it has been a portion of my effort to disengage the thought of American university teachers from the misguided instruction which they had received on this side of the sea. Their American spirit anticipated most of them, as a matter of course, but the form of the thought some time misled them. They speak too often of the state as a thing which would ignore the individual as a thing which was privileged to dominate the fortune of men by a sort of inherent and sacred authority."

"Now as an utter democrat, I have never been able to accept that view of the state. My view of the state is that it must stop and listen to what I have to say, no matter how humble I am, and that each man has the right to have his voice heard and his counsel heeded, in so

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